Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1283.] MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

145

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in kegs
For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Share-holders as have not paid their assessments on their shares—to pay the same immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-street, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the same within thirty days from the 4th of February, instant, the several forfeitures will be strictly exacted, in conformity to the 21st article of association.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.
Feb. 2. 4— §30

This Day is Published,

By BIOREN AND MADAN,

And to be Sold at their Printing-Office, in Dock-street; by M. Carey, No. 118, Market-street; Thomas Bradford, No. 8, South Front-street, and George Douglass, No. 2, South Third-street,

(Price, neatly bound, two dollars)

AN ENQUIRY
Concerning POLITICAL JUSTICE,
And its Influence on Morals and Happiness,
By WILLIAM GODWIN.

THE reputation of this work is already well established in Europe—It is hardly necessary for an American editor to say more than barely to mention, that the Enquiry concerning Political Justice has ever since its publication been a favorite performance with the friends of republican government. The stile is pure, nervous, and classical; the ideas are strongly marked by an original vein of thinking; and, amongst a multitude of other just and striking passages, the author's delineation of the peculiar infelicities inseparable from the condition of a King, may be pointed out as a most masterly specimen of philosophical disquisition. The latest London edition of this work sells in this city at four dollars and an half.

January 24 d3taw2w

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street,

A Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Cossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/8 per hdkf.
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houshold Linen, &c. &c.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

CAMILLA,
Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoress of Evelina and Cecilia, to be comprised in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handsome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, stitched in blue paper, is intended to be published every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the first and second are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subscriptions are received; and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miss Burney) the celebrated authoress of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels she has already acquired in the literary world. The strength of imagination and elegance of style, displayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will sufficiently recommend to every reader of taste and judgment, the perusal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having perused this interesting publication, presented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thousand pounds sterling, as a testimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 mwf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
A FEW COPIES OF
"An account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1795."

A PARCEL OF VERY FINE

St. Croix Sugars and Rum,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, and
LAGUIRA HIDES,
For Sale by
Feb. 7.—§aw *JAMES YARD.*

LANDING,

AT Walnut-street wharf, from on board the ship Peggy, captain Elliott, from Bourdeaux,
VIN DE GRAVE, or White Claret, in Hhds and Qr. Casks
RED CLARET, in Hhds
Ditto in cases of 24 and 30 bottles each
Green and Souchong TEAS, in quarter chests
For sale by
Rundle & Leech,
Nn. 9 Walnut-street.
February 6 mwfst

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

A CARD.

If Monsieur G. H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

50 Dollars Reward.

LOST, last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the subscriber was going to his house at the Falls of Schuylkill, from the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Francis Stewart, in Sugar-alley, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, above Market-street,

A black POCKET-BOOK,
Containing 1190 *Dollars, in Bank-Notes*
From 5 to 100 Dollars each,

One of which was of the Branch-Bank of New-York, and several papers, such as receipts and orders.—The road the subscriber took, was the Falls road, crossing at the Upper Ferry.

Whoever finds the above Pocket-Book, and returns it to the subscriber at the Falls, or to his father-in-law, mr Stewart, living in Sugar Alley, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES HAFFY.
Feb. 3. §.

Clocks and Watches.
LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, consisting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d3m

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,
Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,

For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.
December 15. dtf

Peter Borger,

No. 129 *Mulberry-Street,*

HAS imported by the brig Tryal, captain Robert Knox, and the Good Friends, captain Smith, from Hamburg,
7000 Empty French bottles,
200 do demijohns,
246 do. filled with beans and lentils,
100 Hand Engines,
100 Ps. Platillas,
200 White Rolls—

—ALSO—

Several boxes with decanters and tumblers, half pint, pint and quarts—one invoice of Nuremberg toys—containing snuff-boxes, looking-glasses, &c.
100,000 Quills of different qualities,
150 Boxes Window Glass, 7-9 9-11 11-12.

—ON HAND—

10 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
4 do. Brandy,
200 Cases best Holland Gin,
200 Boxes Red Wine, containing 12 bottles each,
One bale of Flannels assorted, and
30 Ps. Cloth,
Fresh Prunes in boxes and barrels.

February 7. tu & fr

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,
A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.
ov.8. tuthsaw

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-street
December 31. w & f 2m

To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

I ONCE more come forward to trouble you with a Subscription. Read Mr. BARLOW's letter to your government, relating to the American Captives at Algiers, and excuse me.

ON MONDAY NEXT.

My Elephant will be exhibited for the Benefit of those most unfortunate fellow-sufferers and brothers. The price will be optional; but not less than 1-4 of a dollar—children and servants at half price I shall attend myself and I will wait on two or more of the citizens rendered to their country, and request them to be that day at the place of the exhibition. On Tuesday price of admission will be half a dollar. ST. MARY.

The other Printers are requested to publish the above.
February 10 3t

A Principal Book-Keeper

IS wanted in one of the Public Offices. Enquire of the Printer. February 10 §6t

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, about ten days since, a small SPANISH DOG, white, dappled with yellow—sharp ears, small head, long hair, inclining to curl; occasionally limps on one hind leg; answers to the name of DAMON. Whoever will bring him to No. 104, corner of Spruce and 3d streets, shall receive the above reward.

February 9 tf&ct3t

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient tot he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore injorms his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&f.

James M'Alpin,

No. 3, *South Fourth-street,*

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

All Persons having Demands

Against the Estate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, } Executors.
January 24th, 1796. co2w

PROPOSALS,
For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonboro' and Coosahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah.

2. From Coosahatchy to Beaufort once a week—Receive the mail at Coosahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coosahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Proposals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1797.
Jan. 16. 22w6w.

Mahogany and Logwood.

A Cargo for Sale on board of the ship Sally, captain Gelston, just arrived from Honduras.

Apply to PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
February 9 §

JUST ARRIVED,

By the Danish ship Friendship, captain Matzen, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine,

In Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter-Casks,
150 Boxes of Lemons,
For Sale by
Philips, Cramond & Co.
February 9 §

Red Clover Seed.

Fresh red Clover Seed of the best quality, in bags of 5 bushels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Ditto do. of first quality, for the use of private families
Coffee in hogsheads
Jamaica spirits
Connecticut soap in small boxes
Window glass and Spanish segars, and
Two trunks of best patent, plain and ribbed silk and cotton hosiery, for sale by
JOHN CRAIG.
February 1. wfs&cmtf

For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work
December 1 tth&f

TO BE SOLD,

The Time of a smart, active, young

Negro Wench,

BETWEEN 13 and 14 years of age, and just had the small pox. For terms, apply at Mr. WILLIAM BAXTER's, in south Front-street, No. 312, below Almond-street.
February 7 §

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the 4th

LADIES' CONCERT

Will be on TUESDAY, the 14th day of February, at the Assembly-Room.

Act I.

Overture, - - - - - - - *Pleyel.*
Scotch Ballad, Harp, Mrs. GRATTAN,
Clarionet Concerto,
Glee, Webbe,

Act II.

Lesson, Piano Forte, Mrs. GRATTAN, *Clementi,*
Song, - - - - - - - *Sacchini,*
Quartetto, - - - - - - *Pleyel,*
Glee, - - - - - - - *Danby.*

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the subscription-book is at her house No 39, North Sixth-street, for the reception of those names who wish to honor her with their commands.—A subscription for eight nights 16 dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, each transferable—Half-subscriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket.—Single ticket 2 dollars.

¼ The Concert to begin at half past six; and at half past eight, the music will attend for the Ball.

February 11 3t

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.

The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.
Dec. 17 §

FOR SALE, BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

IMPERIAL and Hyson } *TEAS*
17 Tubs Quicksilver
2 Chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs
A few chests Manchester Goods, well assorted in Corduroys, Thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 Trunks black Sewing Silk
180 Crates Queen's Ware, well assorted
10 Tons Sheet Lead
Nails assorted flat and sharp points
London Particular } Madeira wine in pipes and hogsheads
India Market }
40 Pipes and 10 Hogsheads Teneriffe Wine
10 Hogsheads choice Port Wine
7 Tierces Snake-Root
26 Casks yellow Paint
9 Boxes and 12 Bundles writing Slates
1 Box Ink Stands and Note Presses
14 Bales Sail Canvass assorted, No. 1 to 8
February 11. mw&fstf

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 16—Continued.

Mr. Harper said, he should not have risen a second time, if he had not been prevented by the lateness of the hour when he before addressed the committee, from mentioning a few things which he thot necessary to be noticed. He should not, he said, trouble the committee with a re capitulation of any thing he had before said; nor should he answer any objections which had been made to his plan.—That would be more proper at another time, if any should be made which he might think it necessary to attend to.

He had stated a variety of objects which would produce large sums more than was now called for. He had also shewn that the duty had greatly increased: and that notwithstanding the additional duty which had in the interim been laid, the increase of duty proved the augmentation of the consumption to have been very considerable.

Mr. H. then went into a particular statement of the duties arising from each article upon which he proposed an advance, shewing what they had produced in the years 1793, 1794 and 1795, with the drawbacks and net produce, with other particulars; but as these have been already stated, though not so particularly as have been drawn out, yet sufficiently so we presume for the information of our readers, we shall not again go into the detail.

Mr. Harper said the objections which had been urged against indirect taxes, proved too much; they proved that they should be taken off altogether from commerce, and laid wholly on land; for if the proposed tax were to be laid on land, there would still remain five millions dependent on commerce, which would not be less liable to destruction.

The duties which he proposed to lay, mr. H. said, could be very easily hereafter transferred. A system of direct taxation might be organized; but in the nature of experiment; and as it was uncertain, a great part of the revenue should not rest upon it; but if at any time commerce was operated upon, a part of the duty might be transferred. They had been told, he said, that our revenue might be in danger from the French or English; but, he would ask if we had not been pillaged by the English, by the French and by the Algerines? Yet, under all these circumstances the revenue had increased. He believed a direct war could not have a worse effect; for then, probably, their property would only be destroyed by one power. Why then, he said, were they told of the uncertainty of our revenue? besides, they were in the situation, and how could they be got out of it?

It did not require the learning and ingenuity of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to tell them the merchant did not pay the revenue. The people were the payers. The merchant got an advantage by the tax, on account of which he enhanced the price of his goods. Commerce received new vigour and spirit from this tax. He hoped, therefore, they should not resort to a tax so inconvenient and impracticable as a land tax, until they had examined the subject a little more, because he saw sources from which the money might be drawn in a manner more equally.

As to the necessity of additional revenue, no statements were necessary to prove that. The gentleman from Massachusetts had shewn how they might deduct about 200,000 dollars; but what was this if it could be saved? The necessity was admitted on all hands, except by that gentleman.

Mr. H. said, if the plan which he had in view, should not have the effect, he would join hand and heart with those who wished direct taxes. He wished to see them large; he wished to pay the debt because it was a continual subject of anathema. He would go to two millions of dollars, if necessary, and what share of it might go towards the public debt; not that he thought it bore heavy upon them, but because a subject of discontent, cavil and invective.

Mr. Gallatin said, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Varnum) had stated to them that there was no necessity for laying a revenue equal to what had been contemplated. The gentleman from S. Carolina, just sat down, on the contrary had told them there was the necessity to the greatest extent. Yet, he said, if they were to draw any deductions from his calculations, they would be that there was no want of further revenue; as the document upon which he had grounded his arguments was a statement exhibiting the amounts of drawbacks paid upon the dutiable articles exported from the United States in 1793, 1794 and 1795, in which was stated in one column the amount of duties received, and in the next, the amount of the drawbacks paid: for instance, take the addition of 1795, viz. the amount received in 1794, and it will be found 8,588,382 dollars: if this were really so, instead of being about six millions, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, it was clear they needed not to go into a calculation about raising fresh revenue.

The fact was, Mr. G. said, he believed the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) had not sufficiently attended to the statement in question. The amount of duties there stated, though duties receivable, were duties accredited, and not duties actually received, upon goods imported.

We know also, said Mr. G. that the amount of revenue as stated by the gentleman from N. Jersey (Mr. Henderson) was eight millions; but liable to great drawbacks, both on West-India and English goods.

Mr. G. said he did not mean to follow the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) into any of the details which he had stated respecting the revenue arising from imposts; for though he believed him altogether mistaken in them, yet the principle was the same. The question was, whether the revenue wanted should be raised by advancing the duty on imposts, or by a direct tax.

It was necessary, however, before he proceeded any further, to notice what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Varnum) as far as related to the actual revenue and expenditure. He agreed with that gentleman that the revenue was stated too low, and the expenditure too high, by the secretary of the treasury, on two articles, viz. upon goods imported, and the military establishment. In his report on the subject of direct taxation, he had calculated the receipts of the revenue to the 31st December 1795. The ground upon which the gentleman from Massachusetts went was to calculate the revenue for 1796; and it was true, that the receipts for that year had considerably exceeded the former; but the only question was, which was the best ground for a permanent calculation? It was difficult to determine; but, he believed, in general, there was no reason to believe that the highest calculation would be the real revenue when a peace took place in Europe.

The gentleman from S. Carolina, had even supposed a war could not affect our imposts; he would leave him in the happy idea; but Mr. G. said, he was not afraid of war, he hoped most ardently for a state of peace, which he doubted not would take place, and when it did take place, the consequence would be a reduction of our revenue. The slightest inspection of the documents he had mentioned would shew that the high price of our exports, the quantity of European importations, and the great amount of West-India productions, were the causes of the high receipts at the custom-house. And the moment a peace took place, there would be a failure in the exports, we should be deprived of the West-India carrying trade, and if our exports were less, our imports must also be less. In consequence of the wealth brought into this country by the European war, we had been enabled to consume an extraordinary quantity of these productions; but the moment a peace took place, a certain defalcation in our revenue will be the consequence. To what amount this might be, no one could tell.

On this ground, Mr. G. said, it was more prudent to take the lowest than the highest calculation; and he thought the secretary of the treasury had done his duty as a public officer by so acting. He was right in taking 1795 instead of 1796; because taking the amount as a permanent revenue, it was the best ground. It was true, there was another item which the secretary had stated, which he did not take for granted. He had put down the military and naval establishment two millions. He thought that sum might be reduced 600,000 dollars; for his own share, he had no objection to make it much lower still, when making a calculation of that kind, it must be made upon the then establishment, which was 1,500,000 dollars. He thought, therefore, that the secretary of the treasury might have calculated about 500,000 dollars less, which would have reduced the sum wanted in additional revenue from 1,228,798 dollars to 728,796 dollars.

Mr. G. said he would go farther and say, that calculate the revenue as they pleased, it would be equal to our present current expenses, and it would be so until the year 1800; but in 1801, additional revenue must be had. It was not for current expenses, but to pay the principal of a debt loaned in Holland, and anticipations which had been obtained from the banks. Experience had told them there was now no more loans to be got. It was therefore necessary to provide for the instalments of the foreign debt which would then fall due, for which no provision was made.

If it were proper to encrease the revenue at the present time, 800,000 dollars were sufficient; still, if an encrease was necessary, it was right to have an eye to what would hereafter be wanted. This brought them back to the question, how shall the money be raised, by indirect or direct taxes?

It would be well to observe that gentlemen opposed to direct taxation, in recommending a system of indirect taxes, had confused their plans by direct taxes also. The stamp duty, he allowed, was an indirect tax; but a window tax was certainly not so. He would confine, however, his observations to indirect as contrasted with direct taxes.

If he had information before him, that there would be no danger of embarrassing trade, or encreasing smuggling, by doing so, he should have no objection to a moderate encrease of the duty on goods imported. He believed the impost duty the best adapted to this country; but he must confess he had not that information which would enable him to draw this conclusion. The gentleman from South-Carolina had, however, not only determined upon the propriety of the addition, but also the sum it would raise. He himself had no documents for coming to these conclusions.

The most powerful objection which had been urged against direct taxes, was the difficulty of collecting the money. He believed this difficulty existed at present also in sea-ports. This difficulty of collecting money in the country was not applicable to a direct tax only, but to all others; but, he said, in the present situation of our cities, he believed there was not more difficulty in collecting money in the country than in cities.

As to the manner in which such a tax would fall, it would, like others, fall upon the people. He did not mean to take notice of what had been said about the mode of assessment; that was a matter of detail at present not before them. This, he said, he knew, from the experience of this state, that the difficulties attending such a system would be infinitely less than had been stated by the gentleman from South Carolina—The expense of collecting a tax thus drawn from the people was simply that of assessing and collecting; but to an indirect tax, were to be added the profits which the merchant never failed to lay upon the tax, and this profit operated as an additional tax upon the people.

In Pennsylvania, he said, where yearly assessments were made (and not once in three years as was said by the secretary of the treasury in his report) the expence was not more than 7½ per cent. If, upon full examination of the subject, it was found impossible to raise the imposts, and if they rejected a tax upon land, he did not see to what object they could apply, except to a tax on salt. This, he allowed, would be easily collected, and easily resorted to. Nearly three millions of bushels were imported annually, 500,000 of which, he supposed, were employed in salting provisions. Lay what duty they would upon this article it must be paid. There could be no doubt as to the productiveness of such a tax; but was there not some as to the propriety of it? And when they were told a tax on land would fall upon farmers, he would ask upon whom a tax on salt would fall? It was consumed by men or by cattle. When it was consumed by men, it would fall upon them in proportion to their numbers. If there was any difference, it would fall heavier on the poorer class; particularly upon the farmer, as much the largest quantity was consumed by them. So far as salt was consumed by men, the tax would operate as a poll tax, according to numbers, and not to wealth. But was a tax that would fall upon cattle to be encouraged in this country? Indeed there was not much difference between the salt's being consumed by the farmer or by his stock, and the gentleman from South-Carolina was not less mistaken about the quantity of salt given to cattle, than about some other things. What would be the effect? It would either raise the price of cattle, or the quantity of salt now used would be diminished. If a reduction in quantity was to be the consequence, no effect could be more pernicious; and if it were not to have that effect, but to encrease the price of cattle, would there be much justice or policy in adopting any measure which should have the effect to advance the price of butcher's meat, or to decrease the export of cattle, which was the only export from this country, which was at present upon the encrease—an export which had within the last six years been doubled.

[To be continued.]

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On TUESDAY EVENING,
February 14th, at 7 o'clock,
Will be recited
Selections from the tragedy of
HAMLET,
With a Critical Investigation of the Character of Hamlet, and Observations on Shakespeare.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

New Theatre.

On MONDAY EVENING, February 11,
WILL be presented, a celebrated NEW COMEDY, (written by the author of *Columbus, The Children in the Wood*, &c.) called

The Way to get Married.

[As performed at Covent-Garden Theatre 89 nights, without intermission, the first season; and since, upwards of 150 nights, with unbounded applause.]

Tangent,	Mr. Moreton	Ned, Mr. Bliffett
Toby Allspice,	Mr. Harwood	Postillion, Mr. T. Warrell
Capt. Faulkner,	Mr. Cooper	Undertaker, Mr. M'Donald
Cauttic,	Mr. Warren	Jailor, Mr. Mitchell
Dick Dashall,	Mr. Wignell	Solicitor, Mr. Morgan
M'Queery,	Mr. Prigmore	Officer, Mr. Warrell
Landlord,	Mr. Darley	William, Mr. J. Darley
Shopman,	Mr. J. Warrell	
Julia Faulkner,	Mrs. Merry	
Clementina,	Mrs. Francis	
Lady Sorrel,	Mrs. L'Estrange	
Fanny,	Mrs. Doctor	

To which will be added, a Farce, called

The Irishman in London.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they will not on any account be permitted to remain.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 1 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

Pantheon,
AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE.
For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES.

Mr. & Mrs. SPINACUTA
RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public in general, their benefit is fixed for
Tuesday Evening, the 14th instant,
When no exertions will be spared to render the Entertainments of the evening novel and agreeable.
Among the entertainments will be

Tight Rope Dancing.

On which Mr. Spinacuta will perform the following astonishing feats: viz.

1st The wooden shoe Dance—2d He will sit on a chair on the rope, balance a table before him, and take a glass of wine—3d He will perform a comic dance in which he will throw half a Somerset backwards and forwards, and dance upon his shins instead of his feet—4th He will throw himself into the air and perform the Double Serpenteaux—5th He will for the first time this season, perform a surprising leap over a garter ten feet high, backwards and forwards, without the balance pole; he will put half a crown on his foot, throw it into the air, and catch it in a glass, will play several favorite airs on the Violin, with variations; will go through the manual exercise with the American flag; will ascend and descend the steep dart of the rope leading the Pit, and perform many surprising feats never attempted by any but himself.

Horsemanship
By the Equestrian Group.
Surprising Feats by Mr. Sully, as Clown.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling,
By Messrs. Ricketts, Franklin, Hutchins, Solly, and Clown Mr. Spinacuta.

Equestrian Exercises,
By Mr. Ricketts, who will perform a variety of astonishing feats, never done by any but himself.

A comic Burletta, called

The DRESSING-ROOM;
Or, THE INTRIGUING FRISEUR.

Sir Jeremy,	Mr. Chambers
Puff, (the Barber)	Mr. Sully
Lady Jeremy,	Miss Robinson
Betty,	Mrs. Chambers

Cornplanter,
Will take off his Saddle and pick up a Handkerchief, at the word of command
A favorite comic IRISH SONG, by Mr. Sully.
Between the intervals of Stage Performances,
HORSEMANSHIP.
A NEW PANTOMIME,
Never performed here, got up by Mr. Spinacuta, called,

The Magic Flight;
Or,
The Little Cripple Devil.

With new music, changes and decorations.

Harlequin,	Mr. Sully
Don Ferdinand.	Mr. Durang
Alphonso, (Lover)	Mr. Jones
Pierrot (Servant	Mr. Spinacuta
Donna Elenna,	Mrs. Spinacuta
Little Cripple Devil,	Miss Sully
Benevolent Witch,	Mr. Coffie
Gunners,	Messr. F. Ricketts & Coffie

Supernumeraries, by the rest of the Company.

In the course of the Pantomime, will be the following Changes,

1st. The Magic Bottle. 2d. The Enchanted Trunk.
3d. The Magic Post; from which will rise the Sixteen States of America, and the Wonderful Bouquet.
4th. The comic scene of the Pastry Cook Shop.
5th. Harlequin taken by the Superior magic of the Clown, and fired from a Mortar into the air.

In which will be introduced, by particular desire, the laughable DYING SCENE

6th The Clown seized by two DEVILS, and hurried through the air.

Seventh and last change,

An Exact View of the Delaware and Jersey Shore.

To conclude with the admir'd SONG of
THE WANDERING SAILOR,
By Mr. CHAMBERS.

Doors to be open at five, and the Performances to begin precisely at a quarter past six.

Tickets to be had at the usual places; at Mr. O'Ellers's Coffee-House; where places for the Boxes may be taken; also at the bar of the City Tavern? Mr. Simonet's Pastry Cook shop, Newmarket; and at Mr. Spinacuta's, No. 22 south Fifth-street, corner of Walnut-street.

A Wet Nurse.
WANTS A PLACE,
A YOUNG Woman, with a good breast of milk. She can be well recommended Enquire at Mr. Morrow's, Gun-Smith, opposite the State-House, Chesnut-street. February 13. 3t

A MANUFACTORY for Sale.
A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street. September 13. tf

Treasury Department,
September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

per hundred rations:
One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
S.M.S

A convenient STABLE

SITUATED in Laurel Court—3 Stalls therein to be rented, with the privilege of using the Hay-Loft.

Eight years of the time of service of a *NEGRO MAN* for sale. He is accustomed to house work, and capable of taking care of Horses. Enquire of the Printer.

February 11 s t thtf

RICE.

180 Tierces Rice for Sale by
Samuel Breck, Jun.
No. 89 South Third Street
LIKEWISE,
15 or 20 Pockets COTTON, and
A Quantity L. H. SHERRY WINE,
50 Cases SWEET OIL, &c. &c.
February 11 s t&th6t

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1 Prize of twenty thousand dollars,		20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,
Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Managers.
Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,

Jan. 20. th&s.tf

FOR SALE,
At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial	Fresh Teas.	Hyson Skin.
Hyson		Souchong,
Young Hyson,		Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 60th and 61st days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 12. tuthf

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 13.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	16/4
Three per Cent.	9/4 á 6
4½ per Cent.	
5½ per Cent.	
Deferred Six per Cent.	11/9
BANK United States,	11 á 12 per ct
—— Pennsylvania,	13 do.
—— North America,	40 do.
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares,	25 per ct.
—— Pennsylv.	par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days,	62 1-2
—— at 60 days,	60
—— at 90 days,	57 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder.	40
—— 90 days,	42

DIED, the 11th instant, and was buried yesterday from the Pennsylvania Hospital, ANN TAGGART, being the sixth person who perished by means of the late fire at the house of Andrew Brown, with whom she had lived about two weeks. She exhibited (under severe pain) an example of patience and quiet resignation to the will of the Almighty, and often expressed, tho' seldom able to do it above a whisper, the grateful sense she retained of the kindness of many citizens; and in particlar, she acknowledged her obligations to the physicians, nurses and steward of the house, for their unremitted exertions to relieve her deplorable situation.

DIED, in the West-Indies, Capt. PAUL STEVENS, of *Newbury Port*.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. BOWEN,

I AM a countryman, and having read the Queries in your Gazette of the 13th instant, I passed them over for that time; but going lately on some domestic business to a mill in my neighborhood, I heard a conversation there between two of my neighbors, Mr. *Truliber* and Mr. *Warren*, which, for the sake of the gentleman who proposed said queries, I shall here subjoin. Yet first it may be necessary to inform him, that Mr. Truliber is a plain honest farmer, who studies little else than the advancement of that laudable profession, but who, nevertheless, is a hearty friend to his country, and wishes that every thing we have to export may bear a good price; and that Mr. Warren has taken some pains to acquire a knowledge in the political affairs of his country.

Mr. T.—Dull Times—dull times, Mr. Warren, wheat falling every day; it will soon become a mere drug; what can be the meaning of this, Mr. Warren?

Mr. W.—The reason is, Mr. Truliber, because the French will not suffer us to carry any thing to or from British ports, which cuts off nearly two-thirds of our trade.

Mr. T.—Aye, Aye; I was reading something about that in a late newspaper; how, if the British take our ships, should not the French, to be even with them, do so too! Now, I suppose, there must be something as hard as the Devil in that question, or it would not have been put in the newspapers to get an answer to.

Mr. W.—Why I will state a case to you that will make the matter a little plainer. Here you give part of your custom to Mr. Anderson's mill, and part to Mr. Brown's.

Mr. T.—Yes, I send my wheat to Mr. Anderson's, and my corn to Mr. Brown's, for common

Mr. W.—Well, now, suppose some quarrel should arise between Mr. A. and Mr. B. and Mr. A. to be revenged on Mr. B. should take it into his head to intercept and seize all your corn on the road to Mr. B's mill; and if Mr. B. to injure Mr. A. should seize all your wheat on the road to Mr. A's mill—would he be justifiable with regard to you?

Mr. T.—No, egad, the one ought to be hanged as well as t'other.

Mr. W.—Now, Mr. Truliber, the French have no more right to seize our vessels, in the manner they do, than Mr. B. would have to seize your wheat in the case just mentioned, even if the British were guilty of the same violation every day, which, for any intelligence we have received, has not been the case since the ratification of the treaty.

Mr T.—Psha, if that's all, egad, I could have answered that question myself; and, for that matter, so might my wife, and put it in the newspapers too. But when I have been at the court, and listened to some of our politicianers there talking about—the law of nations I think it was, and about the British and French both taking a pluck at us, because we hadn't a fleet, I did not know but the law of nations might be something like the dog law, where every one worries the weakest, or the one that's down.

Mr. W.—The law of nations, Mr. Truliber, consists of certain general rules, commonly observed by all nations, with regard to one another; and that particular one which is most involved on the present occasion, is to this purport—when two nations are at war, the property, of the third, or neutral nation, is always restored, when taken by either of them on board a ship of the other; and, on the contrary, the property of either of the contending nations, when found on board of neutral ships, is always considered as lawful prize by the other; moreover, Mr. Truliber, in the treaty between the United States and France, it was mutually agreed, to relinquish this rule, and establish another in its place, viz, that the property of enemies, found on board the ships of either France or America, should be free and undisturbed by the other; and, on the contrary, that the property of either nation, found on board enemy's ships, should be considered as lawful prize.—But the former rule in the law of nations remains as it is in the treaty between this country and Great Britain: And in answer to the gentleman's query, where he demands, why France ought not to be put upon a footing with the most favoured nation, let it be remembered, that if the British derive any advantage from the observance of that rule, by seizing French property on board American ships, that this advantage was not bestowed upon them as a favor by America, but that they were possessed of it long before. How then can America be said to favor any nation, when she grants them nothing which she had to bestow? But the French have not only broken their treaty with us, but they have gone further, and violated the law of nations, by seizing our ships with our own property on board.

Mr. T.—And what could induce them to take such a tanterum as that Mr Warren?

Mr. W.—Nothing in the world, only because we preferred an amicable adjustment of our dispute with Great Britain to the decision of the sword.

Mr. T.—And so, because we didn't fight, they'll whip us, eh?

Mr. W.—Yes, or because we did not make a better treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. T.—Why egad, now, that's just as if I was to go and beat John Stone there, for not making a better bargain t'other day, when he sold his bay horse—though he did as well as he could, I suppose.

Mr. W.—Just so, Mr. Truliber; and as to a change of tone in some of our great men, which is the subject of one of the gentlemen's queries, I imagine, when the medium is drawn, between the mad sallies of passion on one side, and political enthusiasm on the other, it will be found, that those gentlemen have kept the medium with firmness, and that they have at no time cast away the olive branch with one hand, nor the sword with the other—(Here Mr Truliber stepped forward, and took up the paper, which was laying on the head of a flour barrel, to try what remarks he could make, and, read "that generous"—but not being able to make out the word "magnanimous," he passed it over and said, "that generous nation"—yes, egad, very generous; such generousness as that puts me in mind of the story about the cat and the monkey, which I was reading the other day in one of my little boy's books; how the monkey and the cat were very great friends, and always playing and pawing together; but, one day, upon a pinch, when the monkey wanted to pull some chesnuts out of the fire, he made use of the cat's paws for tongs, and pok'd them into the coals; now, according to accounts, that's the way the French are serving us, Mr. Warren)

Mr. W.—I think it is a very near resemblance, indeed, M. Truliber; for though the French were called our friends, yet, whenever they could gain a small advantage, by doing us a great injury, they have not scrupled to make use of us as the monkey did the cat in the fable; that is, they have been willing to destroy our commerce, for the sake of impeding that of the British.

Mrr T.—(Still looking intently at the word magnanimous, in the second query)—But here's mag—something—egad, I'll wager you now, that this Mr. what d'ye callum has been making fun all this while, and this long word here pays up for all. What is that word, Mr. Warren?

Mr. W.—Magnanimous; and the meaning of it is, great, noble and honest.

Mr. T—Now, I swear, I thought it would turn out to be some sly joke or 'other, when I was told the meaning of it.

Mr. W.—It was very natural for you to suppose that the gentleman meant a burlesque; for, in his fifth and last query, when he asks, what answer has been given to France, concerning the impressment of our seamen by the British, &c? it might as well have been demanded, had there been a war between France and Algiers, when those pirates were captivating and enslaving our seamen, what satisfaction had been given France for their being compelled as slaves to row their enemies ships? The former conduct of the British was certainly execrable, as that of the French is now; but as to you and I, Mr. Truliber, and in short, every other man of us, we ought neither to be partizans of Britain, nor partizans of France, but citizens of America.

[Here Mr. Truliber's waggon driving up to the mill door, broke off the conversation.]

By this day's Mails.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Franklin, Allyn, in 53 days from London.

PARIS, November 28.

The negociations with the English government seem to take rather a more favorable turn to-day. The directory have acknowledged the principle of compensation; besides, their last reply does not bear those marks of harshness and severity which characterized their former notes. This is one advantage which we owe to the publication of the correspondence. The opinion of the public was decidedly pronounced against the rude forms they had adopted in their negociations; and our negociator has therefore deemed it prudent to change those forms.

December 5.

General Vaubois has been suspended by Buonaparte. He did not execute his orders, and thus caused part of his plan to fail.

The Russian forces under general Subow, according to letters from Poland, have been defeated in an engagement with the Persians. The former were compelled to retreat with the loss of 10,000 men.

General Pichegru is at length going as ambassador to Sweden, to compliment the new king on his accession.

If we are to trust to the letters from Italy, Mantua must be at this moment in the hands of the French.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Letter from general Berthier, chief of the etat major of Italy, to general Barraquey D. Hillier.

"*Head quarters at Milan, 8 Frimaire, November 28, 5th year.*

"I informed you, general, by the last bulletin which I sent you, that, after having beaten the troops commanded by general Alvinzy in person, at Arcola, the commander in chief made his dispositions to attack the column commanded by general Davidovich, who had brought his advanced posts as far as Castlenovo.

"On the 1st Frimaire, the commander in chief gave orders to attack the enemy, who, repulsed from position to position, effected his retreat with precipitation. His rear guard was very ill treated, and partly cut off upon the heights of Rivoli, of which we remain masters.

"Different detached corps pursued him all night above the Corona and along the Adige. We have made in this day 1,100 prisoners, amongst whom is colonel count Lherbach, and taken 4 pieces of cannon and 6 caissons.

(Signed) "BERTHIER."

Buonaparte, commanding the army of Italy, to citizen Carnot, member of the Executive Directory.

"*Head-quarters at Verona, Brumaire 29, November 19, 5th year*

"The destinies of Italy begin to brighten; yet one victory to morrow, of which I have little doubt, and I hope before ten days are past, to write to you from head quarters at Mantua. Never was a field of battle so much disputed as that of Arcola; I have scarcely any more generals; their devotedness and courage are without example. The general of brigade, Lasne, came to the field of battle before he was cured of the wound which he received at Governolo. He was wounded twice early in the battle; at three in the afternoon he was stretched upon his bed, and suffering; when he learned that I was myself at the head of the column, he threw himself from his bed, mounted on horseback and came to find me. Being obliged to remain on horseback, he received, at the head of the bridge of Arcola, a blow which laid him senseless. I assure you, that all this was necessary to our conquering; the enemy were numerous and exasperated, the generals at their head, of whom we killed several.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

STRASBOURGH, Nov. 28.

The blood still runs in torrents on the banks of the Rhine. It is now midnight. I finish my letter to the sound of cannon, which are now firing at Kehl with such force as to shake every window at Strasbourgh. The engagement has lasted since 7 o'clock this evening. It is the first time we have had a night affair so violent as this appears to be.

LONDON, December 5.

But the most important article of intelligence which those Journals bring us is the following correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and M. De La Croix, in which the public will see that the principle of compensations, so eagerly insisted on as the basis of negociation, is formally and literally agreed to by the French, as it was before in spirit and in fact. We do not intrude the recollection of our opinions on the public, and we should not now recall the interpretation which we put on the former concession of the point made by the French Minister, if it were not to shew the futility of the invectives that were thrown out upon us by some of our contemporaries on account of our reasoning. Having admitted the principle, the two countries are now fairly at issue upon terms; and if we may give credit to the information of the best political circles, Mr. Ellis will speedily return to Paris with the precise concessions to be offered and demanded by England. (Morn. Chron.)

NOTE

From Lord Malmesbury to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Court of London having been informed of what passed after the recept of the last memorial delivered, by their order, to the minister for Foreign Affairs, find that there is not any thing whatever to be added to the answer made by the undersigned to the two questions which the Directory thought proper to address to them.

They wait then, and with the greatest interest, for an explanation of the sentiments of the Directory, with regard to the principle proposed, on their part, as the basis of the negociation, and the adoption of which appeared to be the best means of accelerating the progress of a discussion so important to the happiness of so many nations.

The undersigned has, in consequence received orders to renew the demand of a frank and precise answer on this object, in order that his court may know with certainty, whether the Directory accept the said proposition; whether they desire to make any change or modifications whatever in it; or, lastly, whether they will propose any other principle that may promote the same end.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 26, 1796.

ANSWER

Of the minister for foreign affairs to Lord Malmesbury's note.

In answer to the note delivered yesterday, Nov. 26, (old stile) by Lord Malmesbury, the undersigned minister for foreign affairs, is instructed, by the Executive Directory, to observe, that the answers made on the 5th and 22d of last Brumaire, contained an acknowledgment of the principle of compensation, and that in order to remove every pretext for farther discussion on that point, the undersigned, in the name of the Executive Directory, now makes a formal and positive declaration of such acknowledgment. In consequence, Lord Malmesbury is again invited to give a speedy and categorical answer to the proposition made to him on the 22d of last Brumaire, and which was conceived in these terms—"The undersigned is instructed by the Executive Directory, to invite you to point out with all possible expedition, and expressly, the objects of reciprocal compensation which you have to propose."

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

7 Frimaire (Nov. 27.) 5th year.

ANSWER

Of Lord Malmesbury to the note of the minister of foreign affairs, dated the 7th Frimaire, Nov. 27.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Britanic majesty, in answer to the note dated this morning, and which has been transmitted to him on the part of the minister of foreign affairs, hastens to assure him that he will not lose a moment in communicating it to his court, from which he must still expect ulterior orders, before he can explain himself with respect to the important matter which it contains.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 27.

Some letters from Lisbon, delivered out on Saturday, announce the preparations made in Portugal by sea and land, as war they find is not to be averted. Several men of war are fitting in the Tagus: and camps are about forming on the frontiers, which are to amount to 60,000 men. The prince of Bazil, it was said, takes the field with the troops.

December 6.

We had yesterday the satisfaction of announcing generally, that the subscription for the new loan had been finally closed. This we stated to have taken place at half past eleven, whereas it was at twenty minutes past ten—twenty minutes only after the books had been opened. At ten o'clock in the morning, the parlor doors of the bank were opened, before which time the lobby was crowded. It was a pleasing sight to see some of the first merchants of the city of London running with eagerness to the bar, which was so pressed upon by the crowd, as to require being propped up. Numbers could not get near the books at all; while others, to testify their zeal, called to the persons at the books then signing, to put down their names for them, as they were fearful of being shut out. At about 20 minutes past ten, *the subscription was declared to be completely full*, and hundreds in the room were reluctantly obliged to go away.

By the post yesterday, innumerable orders came from the country for subscriptions to be put down, scarcely one of which could be executed. For some hours after the subscription was closed, persons continued coming, and were obliged to depart disappointed.

Stocks yesterday experienced a rise of one per cent. They were down for the opening as high as 59-84. This rise may be partly attributed to the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been so unequivocally expressed on the occasion of the loan, and to the circumstance of the Executive Directory of France having assented to the proposition of the British court, that the principle of the compensation shall be the basis of the negociation.

The new loan yesterday bore a premium of three quarters per cent.

December 7.

Unless peace takes place immediately, a strong reinforcement of troops are to be sent to St. Domingo. Part are to sail from Spithead, the remainder from Cork.

The Hungarians, it is said, are about to raise 50,000 cavalry, and 52,000 infantry, for the service of the Emperor.

December 8.

Mr. Ellis is expected to leave town to morrow for Paris, with further instructions to Lord Malmesbury.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred on the 29th ult. Pastoret proposed the following plan of a decree: That, by virtue of the law of the 9th of December, 1790, every individual born abroad, who descends in any degree from a Frenchman expatriated on account of his religion is declared and acknowledged a natural born Frenchman; that every one of those individuals shall enjoy all the rights of a citizen, provided he returns to France, presents himself before the Municipal Administration of the Canton which he shall choose, and declare his name, his family, the reason why his father left France, the place to which they retired, and the formal intention of settling in the country. At the expiration of a twelvemonth, he is to enjoy all the rights of Citizenship, provided he pays the public contributions. The Religionists who returned to France, by virtue of the law of the 9th of December, 1790, are exempted from these formalities. The dispositions of the plan of the present law are not applicable to those Religionists, or their children, who only left France since the 15th of July, 1789.

December 9.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris papers to the 6th inst. the contents of which will be found under the head French Republic.

The intelligence from the army of Italy is very important. The current of victory, it is with concern we remark, continues its rapid course in a favorable direction to the French cause. After the defeat of the Imperial Field Marshal Alvinzy, Buonapare proceeded to attack the army of general Davidovich, which had forced the French lines that covered the blockade of Mantua, and advanced as far as Castelnovo. On the 21st ult. he came up with this division, which he so vigorously attacked, that in a short time the Austrians retreated with precipitation in every direction, and were closely pursued the whole of the night by the enemy above the Corona, and along the Adige. The rear guard of the Imperialists suffered very severely. Eleven hundred prisoners, among whom was Col. Count de Lherbach, four pieces of cannon, and six caissons, fell into the hands of the French. This victory is the more entitled to serious attention, as it serves to confirm Buonaparte's account of the recent defeat of field marshal Alvinzy, which must have been of a very decisive nature indeed, to have enabled the French general to march uninterruptedly, to the attack of the other Austrian army, the co-operation of which it was the grand object of the field marshal to obtain.

Buonaparte's account has not yet been published. The above is from Berthier, whose details have, on every occasion, been found to be written with much attention to accuracy and truth.

From the Rhine it is stated, that on the night of the 28th ult. a smart action took place at Kehl, the particulars of which were not known when the account was closed.

The capture of Mantua was reported at Paris on the 5th inst. but the rumour obtained no credit. Even Buonaparte's gasconading dispatch did not venture to promise the fall of that important place at so early a period.

Government, we understand, received some advices from Lord Malmesbury, last night.

Yesterday advices were received at Lord Grenville's office of the arrival at Portsmouth of the Marquis of Bute and his suite, accompanied by Mr. Murray, late Consul General in Spain, from Portugal. His lordship is expected in town this day.

Three Hamburgh mails are now due.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

A severe press was going on in England for the navy.

Several Russian ships of war and frigates had arrived at the Nore.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has denounced to the minister for foreign affairs a libel printed at Bayonne, copies of which had been circulated through the whole of Spain. It contained an invitation to the people for an insurrection.

Don Solano, the Spanish general who has been for some time with the French army of gen. Moreau, is stated to have been appointed to the command of the siege of Gibraltar.

Considerable preparations were making in Portugal for the defence of that kingdom; and the assistance to be given by England appears in actual forwardness.

ENTERED.

Ship Henrietta, Jones	Cape-Nichola-Mole
Lydia, Brown	Cork
Franklin, Allen	London

Porcupine's Gazette.

Proposals by WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia, for publishing a news-paper, to be entitled

Porcupine's Gazette, & Daily Advertiser.

Methinks I hear the reader exclaim; "What! have we not Gazettes enough already?" Yes, and far too many: but those that we have, are, in general, conducted in such a manner that their great number, instead of rendering mine unnecessary, is the only cause that calls for its establishment.

The gazettes in this country have done it more real injury than all its open enemies ever did or can do. They mislead the people at home and misrepresent them abroad. It was these vehicles of sedition and discord that encouraged the counties in the West to rebel; it was they that gave rise to the depredations of Britain, by exciting the people to such acts of violence against that nation, as left no room to doubt that we were determined on war; and it was they, when an accommodation had been happily effected, that stirred up an opposition to it such as has seldom been witnessed, and which was overcome by mere chance. These gazettes it was, that, by misrepresenting the dispositions of the people, encouraged the French to proceed from one degree of insolence to another, 'till at last their Ministry braves the President in his chair, and a bullying commander comes and tells us that his only business is to seize our vessels, in violation of a treaty, in virtue of which alone he claims a right to enter our ports: and it is these gazettes that now have the impudence to defend what their falsehood and malice have produced.

I shall be told that the people are to blame; that they are not obliged to read these abominable publications. But they *do read* them; and thousands who read them, read nothing else. To suppress them is impossible; they will vomit forth their poison; it is a privilege of their natures, that no law can abridge; and therefore the only mode left is, to counteract its effects.

This must be done, too, in their own way. Books, or periodical publications in the form of books, may be of some service, but are by no means a match for their flying folios. A falsehood that remains uncontradicted for a month, begins to be looked upon as a truth, and when the detection at last makes its appearance, it is often as useless as that of the doctor who finds his patient expired. The only method of opposition, then, is to meet them on their own ground; to set foot to foot; dispute every inch and every hair's breadth; fight them at their own weapons, and return them two blows for one.

A gazette of this stamp is what I have long wished to see, but I have wished and expected it in vain. Indignation at the supineness of others has at last got the better of all diffidence in my own capacity, and has determined me to encounter the task. People have heard one side long enough; they shall now hear the other.

CONDITIONS.

1. Porcupine's Gazette shall be of the usual size, and the subscription Eight Dollars a year, to be paid at the expiration of each half year.

2. Advertisements will be inserted at half the usual price, which will always be required in ready money.

3. The Censor, containing those pieces from the gazette that may appear worth preserving in a more portable form, with such amplifications and amendments as time may give rise to, shall be published monthly, and each subscriber shall be entitled to a copy, delivered with his paper at the end of the month,

4. If a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained the first number of the Gazette shall appear on, or before the 5th of March.

N. B. A subscription book is now open at my shop, opposite Christ-church, whither gentlemen in the country, who wish to subscribe, are requested to send their names.

Subscriptions are taken at Boston by Mr. James White, bookseller; at Salem, by Mr. Debeny, post-master; at New-Haven by Mr. Beers, bookseller; at Newbury-port, by Mr. E. Blunt, bookseller; at New-York, by Mr. S. Campbell, bookseller; at Baltimore, by Mr. G. Hill, bookseller; at Chester-town, Maryland, by Mr. James Arthur, post-master; at Easton, do. by Mr. Greenbury Neal; at Frederick-town, do. by Messrs. Isaac and John Mentz; at Richmond, Virg. by Messrs. Pritchard and Davidson; at Norfolk, by Messrs. Rainbow and Hannah; and at Charleston, by Mr. Young, bookseller.

Jan. 28. mwfiot.

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

The public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the late effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform, those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

IN THE PRESS,

And speedily will be published,

By William Cobbett and John Ormrod,

TWO LETTERS

On the Proposals for

P E A C E,

With

The Regicide Directory

OF FRANCE.

By the Right Honorable EDMUND BURKE, Esquire.

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third-street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&waf

Will be published, on Wednesday next,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-pressed, by John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The CONSTITUTIONS of the several States,

With each other, and with that of the United States exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,

No. 64, South Second-street

January 26. mwfst

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	- - -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	- - -	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	- - -	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	- - -	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do.	0	15 do.	: -	141,000
10,054 Prizes				300,000
19,946 Blanks				
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars				300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Swayer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

Houses and Lots for sale,

BY the Subscriber, in the town of West-Chester, Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great state-road, leading Westward Viz. No. 1. A two-story Stone House, the corner of High and Gay streets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient store-house: the House contains ten well-finished rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-street, —equal to any stand in West-Chester. No. 2. A two-story stone house adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finished rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, house and lot same depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houses, with good stables on the lots. These Houses are almost new, done by good workmen, in a masterly manner. No. 3. A Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet. No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 129 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houses, two stories high, cellars under the whole, and a small stable to each.

The above Lots are situated near the Court-House. The whole will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21st and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Possession may be had the first of April next. The Title is indisputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 ¶2aw3w

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

DANCING

TAUGHT BY

MRS. *B Y R N,*

Of the New Theatre, *To Ladies only.*

THINKING it a great advantage for them to have a *Female Tutor* in that art, pledges herself to their parents and friends to take all possible care in their instruction.

In addition to the Dances taught in Philadelphia, means to teach the Minuet, Minuet de la Cour, Allemand, Gavot, Quadrilles, Strathspeys, and all Scotch Dances; and above all to pay particular attention to that very necessary part *Polite Address.* For particulars enquire of Mrs. BYRN, No. 70 north Eighth-street. Februry 6 mwstf

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Dr. Perkins

INFORMS the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days, at the Indian Queen, in 4th street. He will be happy to wait on any persons in this city, between the hours of 9 and 1, who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of his

PATENT METALLIC POINTS,

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor: the instruments, and the right of using them, are for sale at his lodgings.

Subjoined, are Extracts from a Pamphlet, containing many remarkable cases, attested by characters of the highest respectability.

Extracts from Letters to the Author of the Metallic Discovery.

PIERPONT EDWARDS, Esq. District Attorney for the state of Connecticut.

New-Haven, October 7, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I should have written you last week, had I then been able to ascertain certain facts, the rumour of which I had heard. A Mrs. Beers, a near neighbour to me, the wife of Eben Beers, and daughter of captain Samuel Huggins, of this town, had been, for fourteen weeks, exceedingly distressed with the Rheumatism, to such a degree that for fourteen weeks previous to the 29th of last month, she had not been able to walk across the room even with crutches, save only once, when she made out with the assistance of crutches to hobble part of the way across her room. On the 29th of September last, she procured a set of your metallic substances, and in less than an hour after she had begun to use them, in the manner directed by you, she rose from her chair, and walked about her house, and on the next day she went abroad to her neighbours, having thrown aside her crutches. I have this day paid her a visit in company with her father, and Timothy Jones, Esq. who lives in the street where she resides and directly opposite to her residence, and with Capt. Abel Burrett, who is her next neighbor, and lives within eight yards of her door. I requested her to relate her case over in their presence, which she did, and these gentlemen all with one voice, supported, from their own knowledge, her story. It is a duty which you owe yourself and the world to promulge this event. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PIERPONT EDWARDS.

N. B. She says her fever has left her, her appetite has returned, and she is in a fair way to be restored to perfect health.

Rev. Mr. SPALDING, of Salem.

This may certify, that the subscriber, in his visits among his people, has used Dr. Perkins's metallic points, to relieve pains and inflammations of various kinds, and has succeeded to his astonishment. They have seldom failed to relieve the head-ach, teeth-ach, ague in the face, inflammation in the eyes, cramp, cholic, rheumatism, pains of the breast and side, biles, scalds and burns—Sometimes there has been a perfect cure from one operation. A lad who had been confined three days with high symptoms of a fever, very hot and full of pain, by an operation of the points, designed to relieve his head, his face turned pale and cold, his fever and pain immediately left him, and in a few days he was out of doors: the year before, at the same season, he was taken with the same symptoms, and lay extremely sick forty days. The efficacy of the metallic points has gained great credit in this town.

JOSHUA SPALDING.

December 5, 1796.

Rev. ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

I certify, that on the 21st of March, 1796, I saw Dr. Perkins's method of cure by pointed metallic instruments, tried with success in the poor-house or bettering-house in Philadelphia; especially upon a man who was unable to lift his right hand to his head, as was tried beforehand, but who after a few minutes operation, was able to remove it at pleasure; and in my sight, put it with ease on the top of his head and back of his neck, and in all directions.

Nearly the same effect took place upon a woman; and ALL that I saw treated, professed that their pains ceased after being treated a short time: and several came voluntarily, and in my hearing thanked the Dr. for cures he had performed on them about eight weeks before, in removing pains from them, which they declared had not since returned:—so that from what I saw with my own eyes, and what I have heard, I have great hopes that this method will greatly tend to alleviate the miseries of mankind.

ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1796.

Extract from a Providence Paper.

Communication.

Dr. Perkins's invention for removing pains from the human body, begins to obtain reputation in proportion to its utility and efficacy. The simplicity of the operation was at first an obstacle to its credit; but the flood of evidence in its favor, from actual experiment, is at length too powerful to be resisted.

February 7. diwcotf

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of MARCH next, if not sooner sold.

January 4 §

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Published,

AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,

Price three eights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 4. 6t

Particular Teneriffe WINE.

50 Quarter-Casks Particular Teneriffe WINE,

Of a superior Quality,

For sale by *A. MARPLE & IS. W. MORRIS,*

No. 69 Dock-street.

February 8 wfscm1at

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000	dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,008
To be raised for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of D.*
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

This Day is Published,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-street, and sold by the principal Booksellers in this City.

The American Annual Register;

Or historical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.

No. 167.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Bioren & Madan of the said district have deposited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Register, or Historical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk Pennsylvania District.

January 25. 12w4

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset County, and State of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the office of Principal Teacher in the said school is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Classics, Geography, and the Mathematics, with such other branches of literature as are usually taught in such schools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible settlement. For the present, the Trustees would be willing to contract with a person capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.

As this Institution is provided with buildings sufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from seventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philosophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has respectable funds, and is situated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing seems wanting to make it rank among the most useful seminaries in this part of the Union, but a suitable character to preside in it.

Proposals may be addressed to the subscriber, in Princess-Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor MARTIN L HAYNIE, No 31, north Third-street, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

January 20. Feb. 7. tu&f8w

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 31. 12aw Surviving Executor

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]